Leading and Supporting Organization Change

"If you want to truly understand something, try to change it." -Kurt Lewin

April 27, 2011

Public Health Performance Management
Centers for Excellence

Public Health Performance Management Centers for Excellence

Learning Objectives

- Identify organizational structures and processes
- Describe the phases of organization change
- Identify signs of readiness and complacency
- Identify effective ways to address resistance
- Identify key roles of leaders and change agents



Change IS Public Health

Poor Health **Stages of Change Theory**

Community Development

Motivational Interviewing

Social Marketing Model

Social Learning Theory

Health Belief Model

Good Health





Changing Others

- Adopting school nutrition/physical activity policies.
- Implementing workplace wellness programs.
- Establishing restaurant food safety practices.
- Implementation of "Complete Streets" policies.
- Implementing smoke-free "campuses".







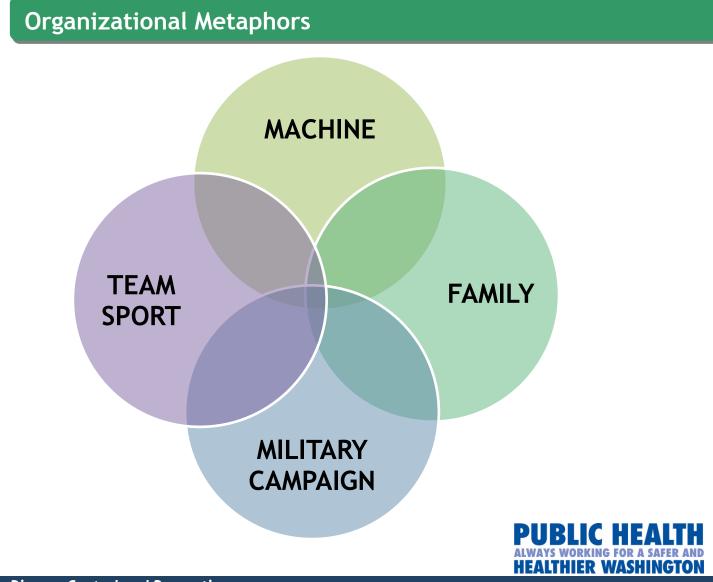
- Community health assessment or planning
- Cost-cutting strategies/re-organization
- Strategic planning
- Meeting public health standards
- New policies and procedures
- Quality improvement projects

Poll: What about you?

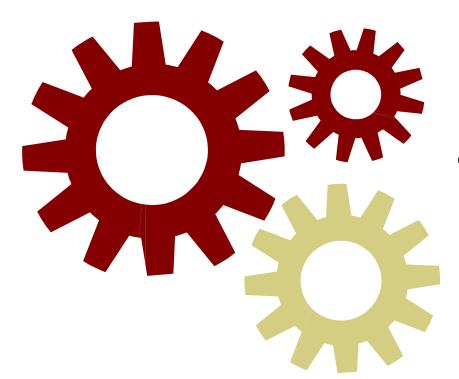
Question: What kind of change effort are you involved in right now?

- A. Structural (reorganization is an example)
- B. Cost cutting (reducing/eliminating programs)
- C. Process (how we conduct our work)
- D. Products/services (what we do)





"Why reinvent the wheel?"

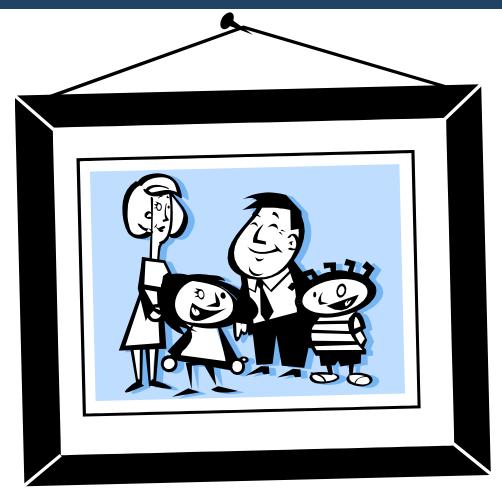


"If it ain't broke, don't fix it!"

Organizations as MACHINES



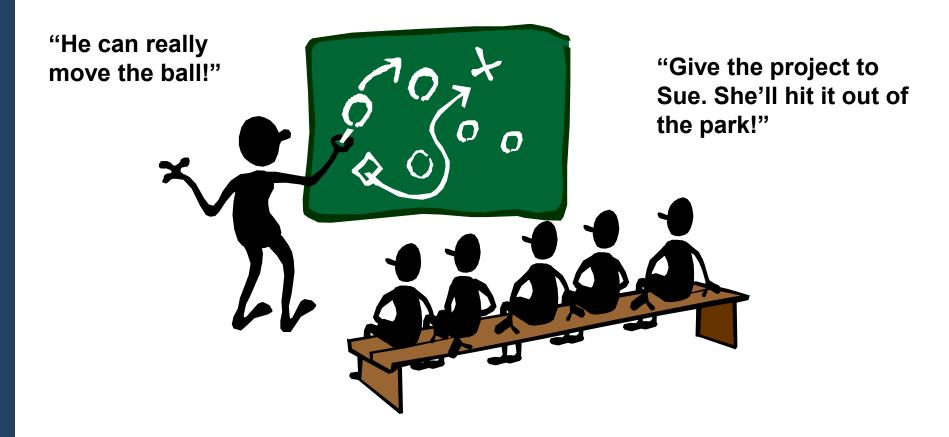
"We have to stick together if we are going to make this work."



"They are a close knit group."

Organizations as FAMILIES



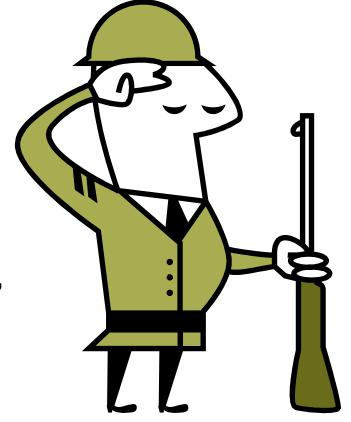


Organizations as TEAM SPORTS



"I just do as I'm told."

"Rules are rules!"



"I've got my marching orders."

Organizations as MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

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Poll: What about you?

Question: Thinking about your workplace <u>right now</u>, which of the following metaphors, or others, seems to fit best?

- A. My workplace is like a machine
- B. My workplace is like a family
- C. My workplace is like a sports team
- D. My workplace is like a military operation



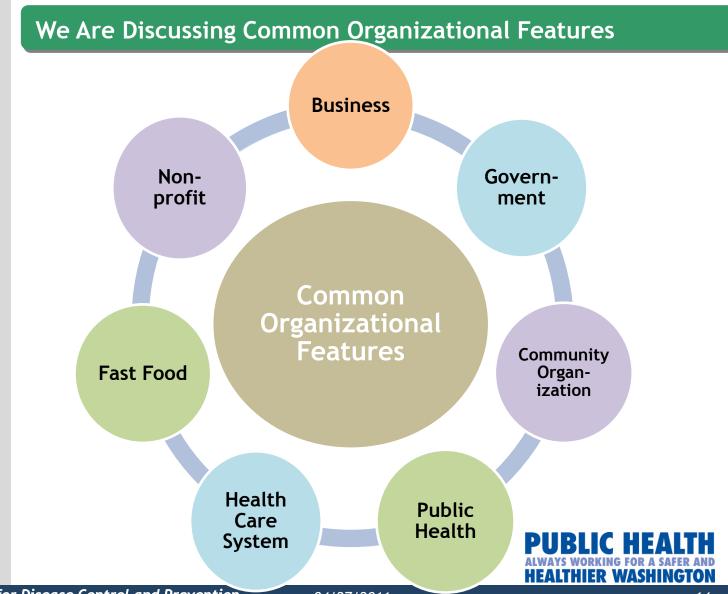
Organizational Architecture



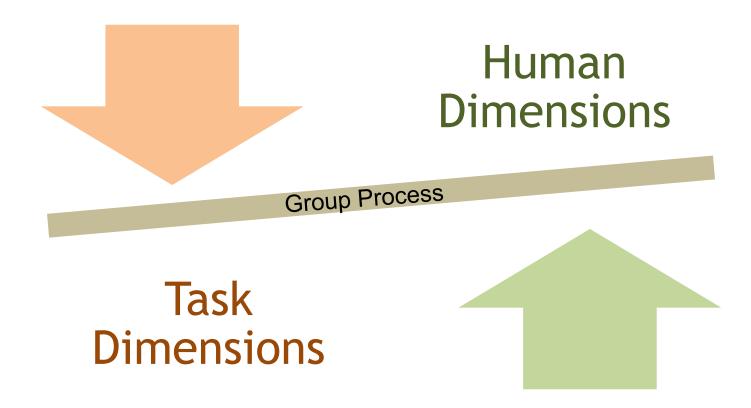
"First we shape our structures, then our structures shape us"

- Winston Churchill





Fundamental Organizational Processes





Organizational Dimensions

- External Environment
 - What are the external drivers? How will they impact the organization? Does the organization recognize them?
- Mission & Strategy
 Are they clear? What are employee perceptions of them?
- Leadership

Who provides direction? Who are the role models? What is their style of leadership?

Organizational Culture

What are the overt and covert rules, values, customs and principles that guide organizational behavior?



More Organizational Dimensions

Structure

How are functions and people arranged in specific levels of responsibility? What are the key decision-making, communication and control relationships?

Systems

What are the policies and procedures, including systems for reward and performance appraisal, management information, HR and resource planning, etc.?

Management Practices

How do managers use human and material resources? What is their management style and how do they relate to their subordinates?

Work Unit Climate

What are the collective impressions, expectations and feelings of staff? What is the nature of the relationships with work unit colleagues and those in other units?



More Organizational Dimensions

Tasks & individual skills

What are the task requirements and skills/abilities/knowledge needed for task effectiveness? How appropriate is the "job-person" match?

Individual needs and values

What do staff value in their work? What psychological factors would enrich their jobs and increase job satisfaction?

Motivation

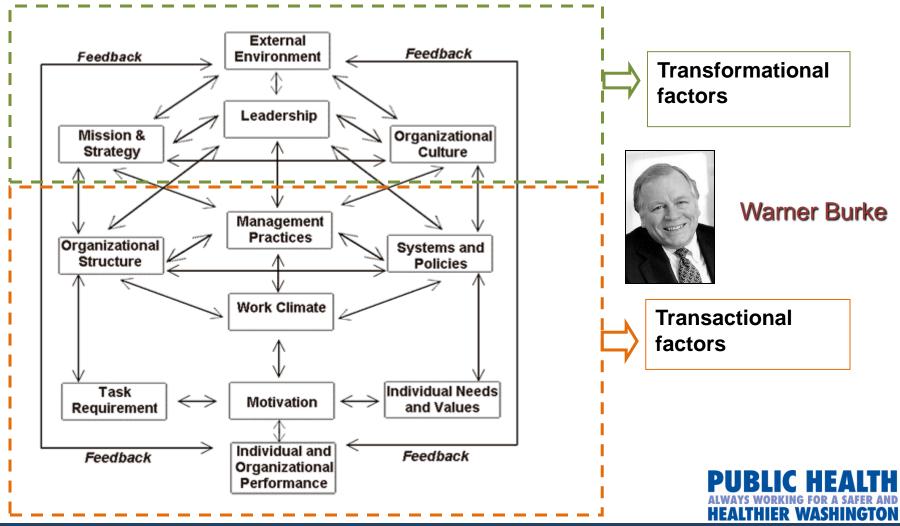
Are staff motivated to take action needed to achieve the organization's strategy? Which other dimensions have the most impact on motivation?

Individual and organizational performance

What is the level of performance in terms of productivity, customer satisfaction, quality, etc.? What are the critical factors for performance?



Burke-Litwin Model of Organization Change

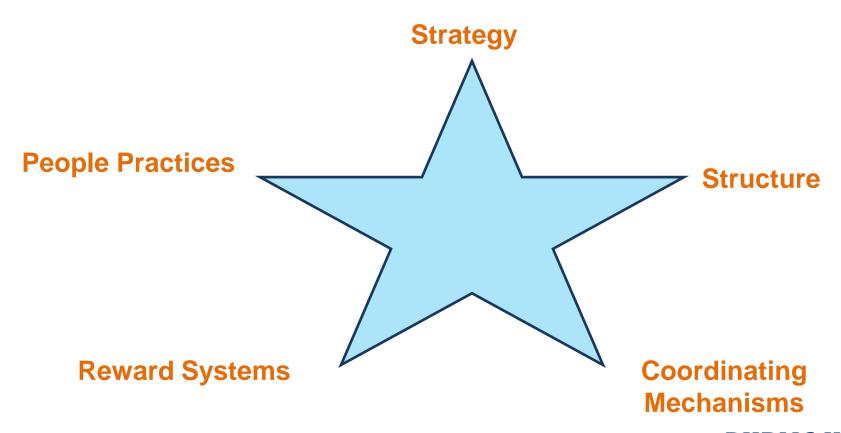


Use the Dimensions to Understand Organization Dysfunction



Confusion Low performance Internal competition

The Star Model ~ Jay R. Galbraith



Strategy

If strategy is missing, unclear or not agreed upon



CONFUSION

No common direction; people pulling in different directions

No criteria for decision making



Structure

If the structure is not aligned to the strategy



FRICTION

Inability to mobilize resources

Ineffective execution



Coordinating Mechanisms

If the development of coordinating mechanisms is left to chance



Lack of collaboration across boundaries

Long decision and innovation cycle times

Difficult to share information and leverage best practices



Reward Systems

If the metrics and rewards do not support the goals



INTERNAL COMPETITION

Wrong results, diffused energy

Low standards

Frustration and turnover



People Practices

If people are not enabled and empowered



LOW PERFORMANCE

Effort without results

Low employee satisfaction



Poll: What about you?

Think about a change effort that experienced significant challenges. In your opinion, which of the following was the most likely culprit?

- A. Lack of a clear, commonly understood strategy
- B. The structure was not aligned to the strategy
- C. Methods to coordinate were inadequate
- D. Metrics and rewards did not support the goals
- E. People were not enabled or empowered
- F. Two or more were critical



Models of Organization Change



- "To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete."
- R. Buckminister Fuller



Early Model of Organization Change

Change is a three-stage process:

Stage 1- Unfreezing the old behavior/ situation

Stage 2- Moving to a new level of behaviors

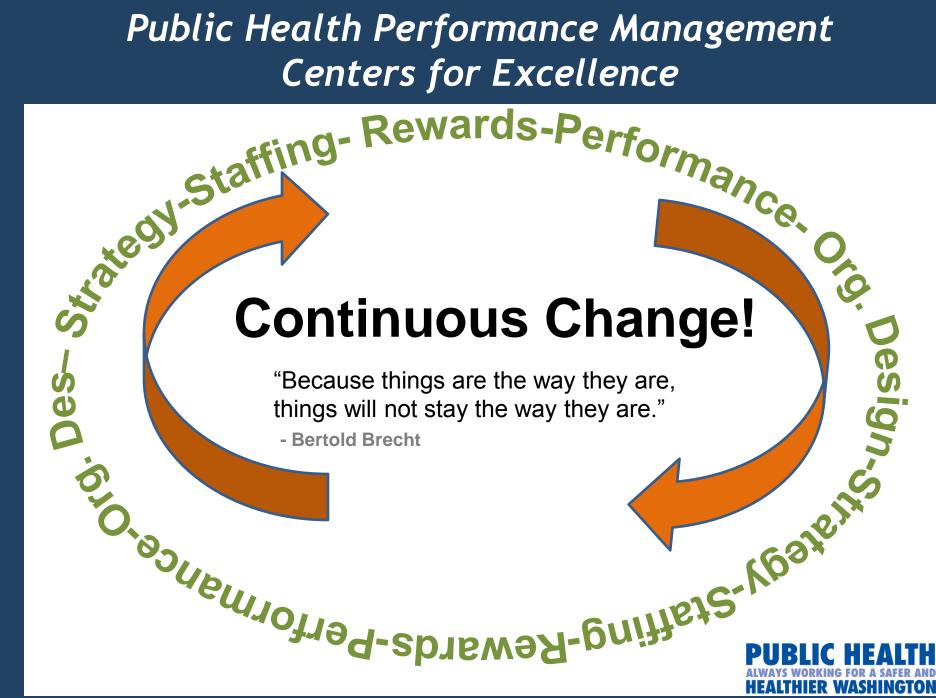
Stage 3- Refreezing the behavior at the new level





Kurt Lewin





Organization Change Management

Kotter's change management process

- 1. Establish a sense of urgency
- 2. Create a guiding coalition
- 3. Develop a vision and strategy
- 4. Communicate the change vision
- 5. Empower a broad base of people to take action
- 6. Generate short term wins
- 7. Consolidate gains and produce more change
- 8. Anchor (institutionalize) the new approaches into the culture



John P. Kotter

What About You?

Which quadrant needs the most attention? (POLL)

- 1 Create a sense of urgency
- 2 Build a coalition

A

- 3 Develop a vision and strategy
- 4 Communicate the vision

B

 7 Consolidate gains and produce more change

 8 Anchor new approaches into the culture D

C

- 5 Empower people to act
- 6 Generate short term wins

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Communicate Relentlessly!

"Seek first to understand, then to be understood" -Stephen Covey





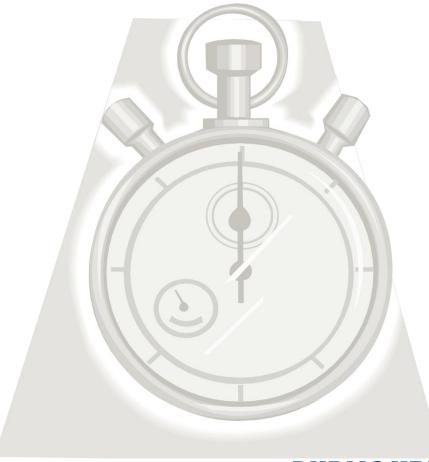
Key Messages

- Clarify the nature of the change(s)
- Explain why, and why now
- Explain the scope of the change
- Develop a graphic that people can understand
- Describe how and when it will happen
- Predict the negative aspects
- Explain the criteria for success
- Explain expectations of their role in the change
- Use a diverse set of communication methods
- Make communications a two way street
- Model the new behaviors that are expected.



Readiness for Change

"Change happens in the boiler room of our emotions....so find out how to light their fires."



Readiness for Change

- Respected and effective leaders
- People are motivated to change
- People are accustomed to collaboration







"It is the task of leaders to align our strengths so that our weaknesses are irrelevant"

-Peter Drucker



Respected Leaders



- Are effective at motivating people
- Are effective at carrying out change initiatives to improve performance
- Can support people through the change transition

Motivation to Change



- Dissatisfaction with the status quo
- Eagerness for something better
- A sense of urgency

"Some people change when they see the light, others when they feel the heat" - Carolyn Schoeder

My knees are buckling!



Signs of Complacency

- No highly visible crisis.
- Org measures itself against low standards.
- It is easy for everyone to make their goals.
- Performance feedback is strictly internal.
- Signs of need for change results in finger pointing.
- Management believes its own press/mythology.





Fostering Collaboration

"The art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order!"

-Alfred North Whitehead



Wow! Everything is so clear from up here!

Leadership Team

Magnanimous Managers

Super-Super Supervisors

People doing... THE WORK! (Hello up there!)

Encourage Participation

- Push decision making as low as possible.
- Share all information freely.
- Two-way communication talk and listen.
- Eliminate symbols of unequal status.
- Encourage participative management.
- Managers work at the front line.
- Give people practice in collaboration.

Eliminate Fear!

- Effective change requires willing collaborators.
- Change requires at least some entrepreneurial employees who are comfortable taking risks.
- Employees at all levels must feel free to challenge the status quo, identify problems, suggest solutions, even when their views conflict with those of leadership.
- They must also feel free to try new things without fear of retribution if they fail.



Poll: What about you?

Think about a characteristics of organizational readiness: respected leaders, motivation for change, and collaboration. How ready was your organization for the change effort?

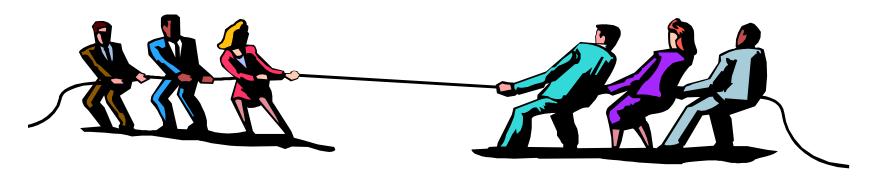
- A. Fully ready all three aligned
- B. Mostly ready two out of three
- C. Partially ready one out of three
- D. Not ready none



Resistance!

"People don't mind change-they mind being changed."

- Peter Senge



Barriers to Employee Participation in Change

Formal structures make it difficult to act.

Supervisors discourage action.



Lack of needed skills undermine action.

Personnel and information systems make it difficult to act.



A Continuum of Support



- Make change happen
- Supportive of change
- Willing to let change happen
- Opposed to change

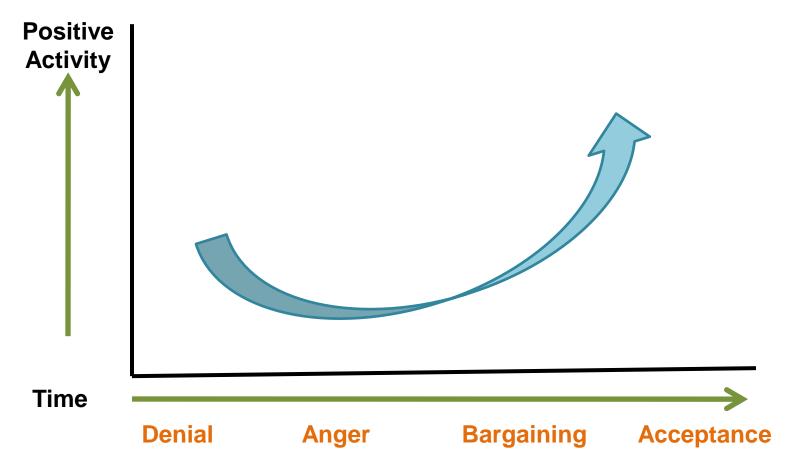


Resistance Perspectives

- Historical
 - Considered negative
 - Something to be overcome
 - Focused on individual employees
- Contemporary
 - Provides important information
 - Natural part of the change process
 - Plan for it system-wide









Why do people resist?

- They understand the reason but they don't agree.
- They are anxious about how the change will affect them personally or others they care about.
- The change increases their sense of incompetence.
- The change will disrupt important relationships.
- They are not involved in building the solutions.
- There are real problems with the change as it has been described or as it is being developed.



Stakeholder Concern Matrix

Who is affected by change?	What are possible concerns?	How will these be addressed?
Name/function	Concern 1 Concern 2 Concern 3	 Communicate reasons Ask them to design their piece Process addition



Considerations

- Where and how will change create pain or loss?
- Identify people who have something to lose and anticipate how they will respond.
- Respond to concerns that can improve the transition.
- Clarify the "why" of change.
- Emphasize the benefits of the change.
- Help resistors find new roles.
- Return a sense of control wherever possible.



Poll: What about you?

Without knowing the specific change how would you characterize your general attitude toward change?

- A. Change is my middle name let's do it!
- B. Show me it's better and I'll support it.
- C. If it ain't broke don't fix it.





"Culture eats strategy for breakfast"

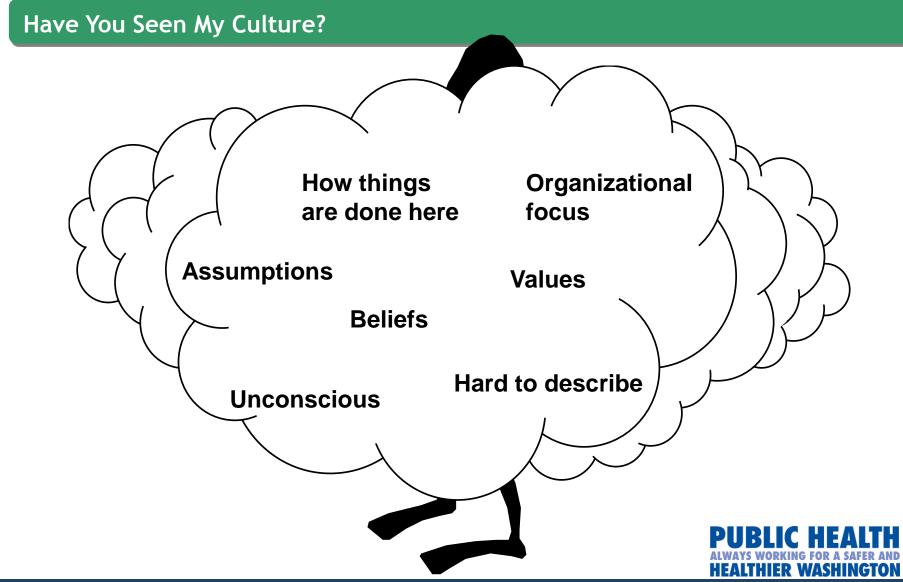
- Jim Collins

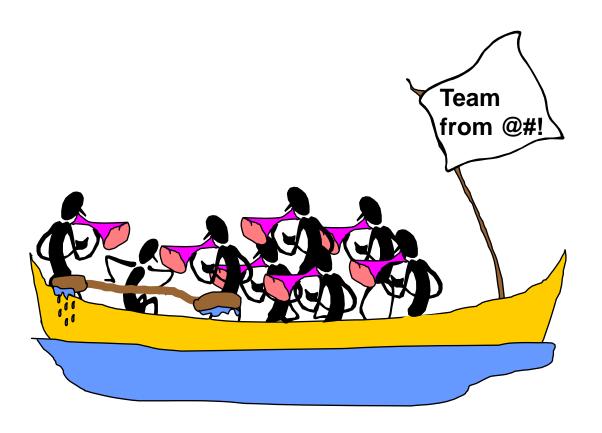


Work Climate

- nature of work
- nature of incentives and rewards
- nature of the hierarchy
- nature of interpersonal relationships
- focus tends to be at the work group level
- observable, conscious, easily described







Teams and Work Groups



What Makes a Work Group Effective?

Organizational Context

- clear mission and shared vision
- supportive culture
- Rewards consistent with objectives
- Information, including feedback
- Training and consultation
- Technological and material resources
- Physical environment that balances coordination with privacy



What Makes a Work Group Effective?

Group Structure

- -clear goals
- -motivating Task
- -appropriate Membership
- clearly defined roles
- sufficient time
- effective group culture
- group norms





What Makes a Work Group Effective?

Group Process

- problem solving
- decision-making
- conflict management
- communications
- boundary management





When Teams Get Stuck

First

Stop talking about the task!

Second

Review structure, goals and roles.

Third

Consider the impact of group process.

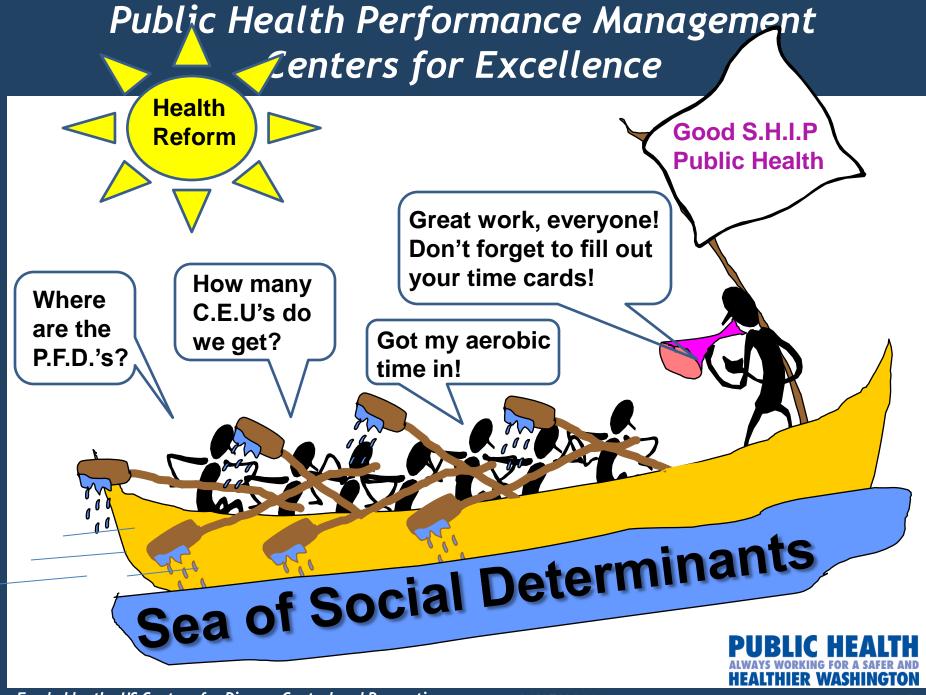
Fourth

Is this an interpersonal issue?

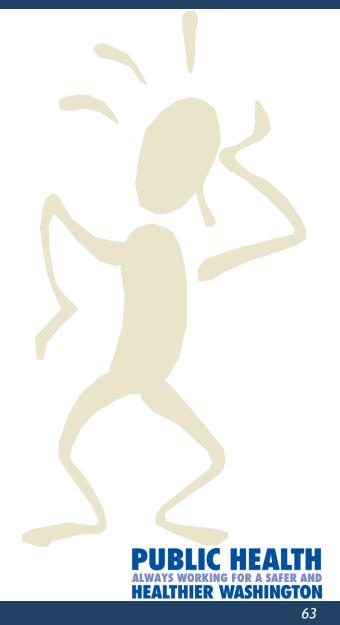
LAST!!

• Consider individual issues.





"All systems are perfectly designed to achieve the results they are currently getting." - Mary Weisbord



Ten Most Common Mistakes

- Relevance and meaning for stakeholders: Not overtly linking the change effort to customers and organization strategy to create clarity in the minds of all stakeholders.
- Change Governance: Unclear change leadership roles, structure, decision-making and interface with operations.
- Strategic Discipline for Change: Leaders not providing a strategic discipline for change, no organization change agenda, no common change methodology and inadequate infrastructure to execute the change successfully.
- Culture: Not adequately addressing the organization's culture as a major force directly influencing the success of change.

Being First Inc. 2009



Ten Most Common Mistakes

- Misdiagnosing Scope: Misdiagnosing the scope of the change, either in magnitude or by initiating only technological or organizational initiatives, and neglecting the cultural, mindset and behavioral requirements.
- Initiative Alignment and Integration: Running the change through multiple separate or competing initiatives rather than aligning all initiatives as one unified effort and ensuring the integration of plans, resources and pace.
- Capacity: Not creating adequate capacity for change-setting unrealistic, crisis-producing timelines and then laying the change on top of people's already excessive workloads.



Ten Most Common Mistakes

- Leadership Modeling: Leaders not being willing to develop themselves or change their mindsets, behavior, or style to overly model the changes they are asking of the organization.
- Human Dynamics: Not adequately or proactively attending to the emotional side of change; not designing actions to minimize negative emotional reactions; not attending to them in constructive ways when they occur.
- Engagement and Communications: Not adequately engaging and communicating with stakeholders, especially early in the process; relying too heavily on one-way top-down communication; engaging stakeholders only after the design is complete.

Hey Buddy! Can you

Change Agents

"Blessed are the flexible, for they shall not get bent out of shape."

-Author Unknown



The Value of Change Agents

- Articulate the need for change
- Are accepted by others as trustworthy and competent
- See problems from the audience perspective
- Motivate people to change
- Work through others to translate intent into action
- Stabilize the adoption of innovation
- Foster independent behavior in others



Roles of the Change Agent



Training Coaching **Facilitating** Reflective observation Leading Supporting Hands on design **Implementing Evaluating** Modeling new behaviors



Know Thyself

- O What is your favorite "tool"?
- O What is your "style"?
- O What are your triggers?
- O What are your limitations?
- O What are your biases?
- o How do you learn?



I am going to replace this board with a longer one that will hold twenty kids at once!

What an idea! Let's talk with the other kids and see what they think about it.



Poll: What about you?

When you lead or support change in an organization do you tend to be drawn <u>first</u> to the task demands of the change or to the human impacts of the change?

- A. Task demands
- B. Human impacts



How Comfortable Are You...

...with having power, or no power?

...managing your emotions?

...changing your mind or behavior?

...making decisions without all the information?

...teaching others to be independent of you?

...allowing people to fail in order to learn?



What is the Source of Your Credibility?

- Sponsorship or "pest"?
- o Authority or influence?
- o Insider or outsider?
- Program or organizational level?
- "One tool wonder" or "designer"?



How to Support Change

- Know thyself
- Clarify your role, scope and authority
- Continuously gather and analyze information
- Hypothesize what the main issues are
- Identify optimal leverage points
- Learn the tools and techniques
- Co-design and implement an "intervention"
- Learn from the results



Poll: What about you?

What would most help you <u>right now</u> in your efforts to lead or support an organization change effort?

- A. Specific information about my change effort
- B. Analytical, priority setting or decision-making tools
- C. Lessons learned from other projects like mine
- D. Facilitation, conflict resolution or other "people" skills
- E. Someone to coach, mentor or support me
- F. Empowerment/authority to take action



Final Thoughts

- Successful change efforts occur in phases that consider both task and human dimensions of the change.
- Maintain a "systems" perspective-dimensions interact.
- Make certain your organization is ready for change.
- Respected leaders must motivate, model and support change.
- Anticipate resistance and use the information it provides.
- Look "upstream" to identify the source of problems.
- Clarify the scope and authority of your role.
- Learn and select from a range of tools and strategies.
- Be aware of your own biases and perspectives.
- Be humble and courageous.
- Learn from your efforts!



Presentation Source Material

- NTL Handbook of Organization Development and Change Principles, Practices and Perspectives, copyright 2006, Pfeiffer
- Ten Most Common Mistakes When Leading Change Being First, Annual OD Network Conference, October 19, 2009
- Managing Change and Transition
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- O **Designing Dynamic Organizations**A Hands-On Guide for Leaders at All Levels, Jay Galbraith, Diane Downey and Amy Kates, copyright 2002, American Management Association
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- O The Skilled Facilitator
 Practical Wisdom for Developing Effective Groups, Roger M. Schwarz, copyright 1994, Jossey-Bass
- O **Built to Change**How to Achieve Sustained Organizational Effectiveness, Edward Lawler III and Christopher Worley. Copyright 2006, Jossey-Bass

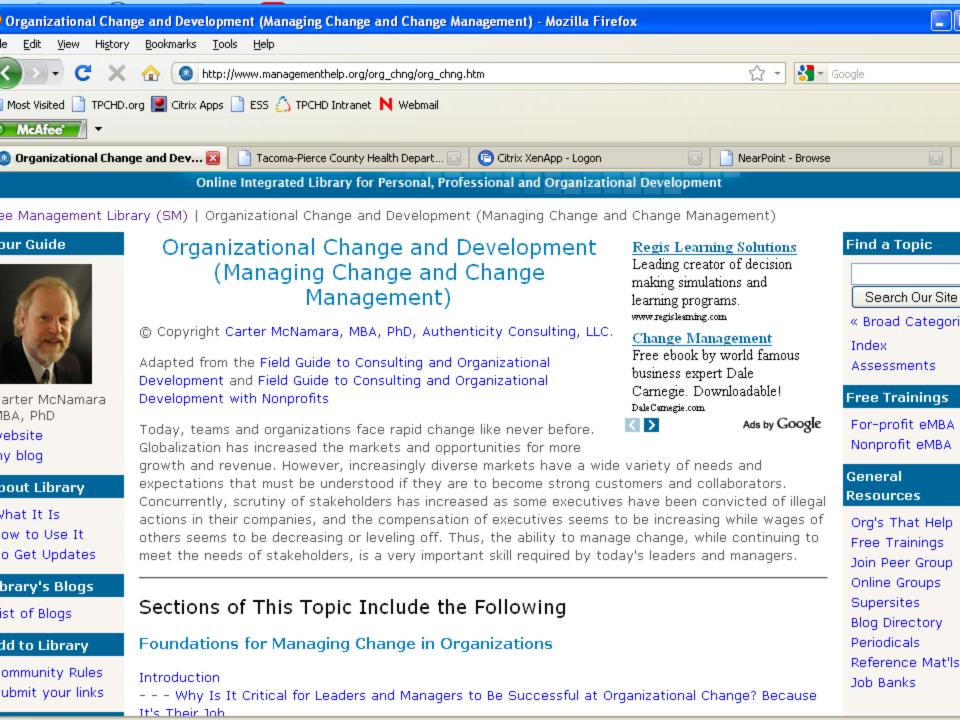


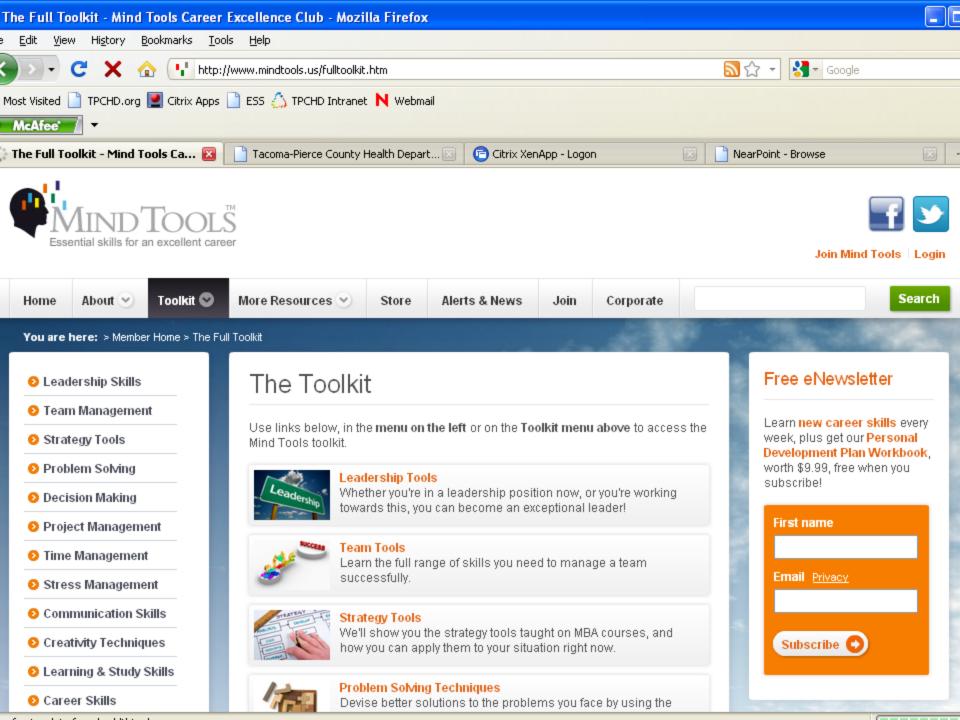
Additional Resources

- Professional Associations
 If you have a continuing interest in learning more and connecting with other professionals in this field, I highly recommend the following professional associations.
- Organization Development Network <u>www.odnet.org</u>
- International Association of Facilitators

www.iaf.org







"God grant me the serenity to accept the people I cannot change, the courage to change the one I can, and the wisdom to know its me."

- Author Unknown

Thank you!



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